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The phrase "indecent orgy" (p. 73) as applied to Johnson's "swinging around the circle" was Lowell's (*North American Review*, October, 1866, p. 125). The first of three decisions of the Supreme Court "during the summer of 1867" (p. 101) was handed down on December 17, 1866; the other two decisions came on January 14, 1867. Is it not straining the evidence to assert that Stanton "had mainly composed Johnson's veto message on the Tenure of Office act" (p. 110)? To write that Arthur as vice-president "bore himself with unexpected dignity, composure and discretion" (p. 210) is to overlook the general opinion that he compromised the character of his office by his speech at the Dorsey dinner, by his prevention of the election of a president *pro tem.* of the Senate, and by his lobbying at Albany on behalf of the election to the national Senate of his friend, ex-Senator Conkling. Misprints or minor inaccuracies in quotations will be found on pages 2, 66, 234, 246, 250, 253, 263, 289, 301, 302, and 343. The index to the seven volumes is poor.

HENRY BARRETT LEARNED.

The Granger Movement: a Study of Agricultural Organization and its Political, Economic, and Social Manifestations, 1870-1880.
By SOLON JUSTUS BUCK, Ph.D., Research Associate in History, University of Illinois. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press. 1913. Pp. xi, 384.)

THE young social reformer will find this book wholesome reading. He will discover both the significance and the dangers of his programme. Its significance, in that the present forward-looking movement is firmly rooted in popular and justifiable agitations a generation old; its dangers, in the possibility of stirring masses of people into unwarranted expectations. The grievances of the farmers of the seventies sound strangely familiar to-day.

Therefore it is a real service that Dr. Buck has rendered in this well-written, fair-minded, and exhaustive study of a movement that is not only historically interesting, but as he himself indicates, was the precursor and in fact the formulating force of that period of American history, not yet closed, "in which the dominant feature has been a struggle of the people, or parts of them at different times, to preserve the political and economic democracy which they believe to be endangered, if not actually destroyed, by the rising power and influence of great accumulations and combinations of wealth".

Dr. Buck states the causes underlying this farmers' movement of the decade of 1870-1880, describes the organization of the Grange, around which gathered the forces of reform, and devotes a chapter each to the political, the co-operative, and the social and educational features of the movement. In three chapters there is an admirable analysis and summary of the attempt to control the railways, which was, in popular interest and perhaps in ultimate political importance, the dominant

feature of the "Granger" movement. The culmination of this attempt at control came in the decisions of the United States Supreme Court on the "Granger" cases. Dr. Buck well says: "No true conception of the present status of the law as to railway regulation can be obtained without an understanding of the principles involved in the Granger cases." It is an interesting fact for the sociologist that the principles of public control of railway corporations were first clearly enunciated through a popular uprising of farmers, and in opposition to the accepted views of the business world, if not of the courts. Dr. Buck shows that the Senate committee—the Windom committee—appointed to investigate the subject, reported in 1874 "that the problem of *cheap* transportation is to be solved through *competition*". This the farmers denied. They asserted both the right and the necessity of the government to regulate and control railway rates. The Supreme Court sustained the fundamental propositions set forth by the farmers.

Dr. Buck states clearly in his preface that this book is not a history of the Grange as an organization, but rather of "the general agrarian movement which centered around" the Grange. Yet one who feels keenly the significance of the Grange as a farmers' organization which is still potent, cannot help wishing that the author had either not used the term "Granger movement" in a study in which the Grange occupies a more prominent part than perhaps it actually played in the agrarian movement of the decade, or that he had always used the word "Granger" in quotation marks. The old misconception that the Grange as a great farmers' organization is synonymous and its influence synchronous with the so-called "Granger" movement should no longer be perpetuated.

Not only the young social reformer, but the student of contemporary agricultural movements will find this study exceedingly helpful. We are entering a new era of rural improvement, and we need to know the rootage of the present discussion. It will be found in considerable measure in the movement Dr. Buck describes. It might be wished that the author could see his way to an equally comprehensive, scholarly, lucid, and interesting study of the American agricultural organization movement subsequent to 1880.

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD.

Autobiography of George Dewey, Admiral of the Navy. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1913. Pp. xii, 337.)

"REACHED Manila at daylight. Immediately engaged the Spanish ships and batteries at Cavite. Destroyed eight of the former, including the *Reina Cristina* and *Castilla*. Anchored at noon off Manila." Twenty-nine words! And this the only entry in the diary of the victor of Manila of the greatest event in his life.

It is not surprising then to read of the natural reluctance of Admiral Dewey to talk about himself and his distinguished achievement. But,